

~~TOP SECRET~~  
Security Information

~~SECRET~~

FOIAb3a

THIS DOCUMENT MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM  
THE SPECIAL INTELLIGENCE RESTRICTED AREA



CENTRAL  
FILE  
COPY

This document contains classified Special Intelligence information within the provisions of Public Law 513 - 81st Congress.

Information contained herein referring directly or indirectly to any Special Intelligence activities, regardless of the classification of the information, may be communicated only to persons officially indoctrinated for Special Intelligence.

~~TOP SECRET~~

TOP SECRET  
Security Information

FOIAb3a



~~89~~/53/TOPSEC/CIA, D/Z

SC No. 06545

Copy No. \_\_\_\_\_

To: \_\_\_\_\_

SOVIET UNION MILITARY-ECONOMIC REPORT

Translated from the German Report

Dated: 9 November - 1 December 1942

/THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING  
THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES  
WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ESPIONAGE LAWS,  
TITLE 18, U.S.C., SECTION 793 AND 794. SEE  
ALSO PUBLIC LAW 513, 81ST CONGRESS, SECOND  
SESSION. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION  
OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHOR-  
IZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW./

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Office of Research & Reports

Strategic Division

TOP SECRET  
Security Information

Distribution:

External:

Copy Nos. 1 - 38 FOIAb3a [REDACTED] for Dissemination

Internal: Distribution L(4)

TOP SECRET  
Security Information

## PREFACE

During the Second World War the German Signal Intelligence Control Center of the Staff of the Chief of Army Signal Service (HNW, LNA) issued a series of reports to show the USSR military-economic situation as reflected in Russian internal plain language traffic. These reports appeared at short, irregular intervals, usually six per month, for the period October 1942-March 1943. Fifty-three of these reports have been translated and issued by [REDACTED]

It is planned to issue a complete set of translations of the reports beginning with the most recent [REDACTED] working backward, but omitting those already translated by [REDACTED]. The numbering of the items was added by the translator since the Germans did this only in the last eighteen reports, [REDACTED] inclusive. Since the original material was in Russian, an effort has been made when translating the German to determine the original Russian term wherever possible. This is facilitated by the Russian fondness for abbreviations. In these translations into English the probable meaning of the abbreviation will be given in parenthesis the first time it occurs in each report.

9 November to 1 December 1942

The Soviet Union

Military-Economic Report

(Based on domestic radio traffic)

I. Personnel Situation

(1) "Traveling personnel" of the NKRF are exempt from military service until further notice.

(2) As of 11 November only 10% of the plan for the fourth quarter for tractor repairs could be carried out in Uralsk because of the shortage of technical workers. A shortage of workers also prevails in other areas.

(3) In Erivan 776 wounded have been given work assignments, 52 are in training for new professions, and 11 have been placed in military hospitals.

(4) In Kustanai work is now being performed on a two shifts a day basis. Work is also being performed on Sundays.

(5) In Karaganda an electric power plant is being built which is to be furnished with workers from Kustanai. This is impossible, since a shortage of workers prevails in Kustanai.

(6) A shortage of qualified personnel prevails at the Waterways Oblast' Inspection in Kirensk.

II. Food Situation

(7) In Gurev there is a lack of millet and barley groats, which cannot be delivered from Alma Ata. There is also a lack of wheaten flour. The mills are idle because there is no possibility of transporting the grain.

(8) As of 11 November 85.2% of the grain was threshed in Uralsk Oblast'. The incomplete agricultural work, especially threshing, tractor repairs and the like, is to be pursued with special emphasis. The delivery of grain was completed on 18 November in all but three rajons, where they were in arrears with insignificant amounts.

(9) Field cultivation in Uralsk Oblast' had to be discontinued on 6 November because of the setting in of frost. The results of field cultivation described up to the present time are unsatisfactory. A part of the sunflower harvest in the Uralsk and Kustanai Oblasti could not be brought in because of the weather situation and the shortage of workers. On 14 November, 12% of the millet harvest in Uralsk Oblast' still stood in the fields. The mills are operating well in Uralsk Oblast' and will overfill the plan.

(10) Threshing work in Kustanai was to be completed as of 25 November. The supply of seed grain was guaranteed.

(11) Preparations for drying vegetables and potatoes are defective in Kustanai Oblast'. Moscow refuses the repair or renovation of the drying plants.

(12) It is taken for granted that the plan in Kustanai Oblast' will be fulfilled by 20 December.

(13) As of 10 November, 64.2% of the plan for breaking up the arable land was fulfilled in West Kazakhstan.

(14) The delivery of potatoes and vegetables for the Army produced unsatisfactory results in the Aktyubinsk and Uralsk Oblasti.

(15) As of 23 November, 87% of the sunflower harvest in Aktyubinsk Oblast' was brought in out of a sowing area of 4057 hectares.

(16) Only 44% of the scheduled quantity of seed grain in Aktyubinsk Oblast' is on hand.

(17) Only 33% of the entire plan for tractor repairs was fulfilled in Aktyubinsk.

(18) There is a shortage of food for personnel of the NKRF Shipyard in Osetrovo (Irkutsk Oblast'). Only a two months' supply of vegetables exists.

(19) On 13 November the performance of the fish cannery in Erivan amounted to only 46% of the amount scheduled in the yearly plan.

(20) In Gorkij, 1.78 rubles for food are being distributed daily to each person in the kindergarten. This is designated as a hunger ration for children.

(21) The forced slaughter of cattle in Kustanai must be undertaken to a greater degree because railroad cars are lacking for the transport of cattle and a driving of the cattle is not possible because of the weather situation. The sale of fattened beasts by the Meat Combine is proceeding poorly because of the lack of transportation facilities.

(22) The November plan with respect to the delivery of cattle was not fulfilled by Kustanai. Cattle feed is also lacking.

(23) Sheds are being built hurriedly in Aktyubinsk for the newly arriving cattle. 300 head of cattle are to be slaughtered and sent to Moscow as frozen meat. However, railroad cars are lacking for this purpose.

(24) A herd of 15,000 ewes, which was evacuated from Volga Oblast' to Aktyubinsk, is being driven on to Omsk.

(25) On the basis of a government order, the rebuilding of the meat processing plants in Uralsk Oblast' is to be hurriedly carried out so that large quantities of meat from slaughtered cattle can be put to good use immediately. This meat is to be made into bouillon cubes. The necessary rebuilding will take at least two months.

(26) In Kazakhstan the consumption of meat in individual kolkhozes is to be considerably reduced. Nothing may be slaughtered without approval. The delivery of cattle by the kolkhozes creates difficulties because natural products are preferred as a means of payment rather than money.

### III. Industry

(27) Sixty-one workers have been dispatched from the Kotlas water works construction project to build lumber and forging plants at the construction project in Cherdyn.

(28) The Rubber Trust or Rubber Combine is probably going to be evacuated from Yaroslavl to Karaganda.

(29) On 17 November, the West Central NKRF reported from Gorkij that all of the machine tools in the factory "Lenin" have been repaired, a new mechanical plant has been organized and is in operation; new repair plants were opened, and a new factory began operating on 15 November.

(30) Winter repairs are progressing very slowly at the ship repair yard in Kujbyshev. Coordinated leadership is lacking.

(31) A report from Kujbyshev to the Central Material Procurement Office of the NKRF in Moscow states that Order No. 29 has been completely fulfilled. 297 were unloaded, 265 shipped, balance remaining--32, and 8 put in reserve. Whether these numbers refer to assault boats or other river vessels cannot be determined.

(32) Work on an armaments order is being delayed due to the lack of cast iron, coke, and fireproof crucibles.

(33) In Ufa, diving suits are being manufactured at a Plant "688".

(34) In Kustanai, the repair of tractors and other agricultural machines is proceeding poorly due to the shortage of spare parts and coal.

(35) The tannery in Kustanai is operating normally but has more raw materials than it can process.

(36) The electrification program in Kustanai Oblast' is encountering difficulties due to the lack of materials and special workers.

(37) The industrial combine in Kustanai delivered only 25% of its planned output. The quality of production is poor.

(38) Mortovskiy (?) Plant in Aktyubinsk Oblast' puts out one tractor daily.

(39) In Aktyubinsk the output of felt in 1942 has been only one-third of that of the preceding year.

(40) It is estimated that in Uralsk the yearly plan for the wool industry can be fulfilled by 15 December and that for felt, ear flaps, and gloves shortly thereafter. Fur jackets and other goods cannot be produced due to the lack of materials. There is a shortage of cotton, wool, and silk cloth.

(41) Uralsk will fulfill its fourth quarter repair plan, since it has been supplied with enough spare parts for tractors. Generally, industrial operations in November are still unsatisfactory in comparison with October results.

#### IV. Fuel

(42) According to a decree of the Council of Peoples' Commissars, workers are to



be rewarded for particularly economical use of fuel and heating materials.

(43) The offices of the NKRF are to transfer trainee-drivers to the servicing of vehicles with gas generator engines.

(44) Kustanai has been supplied with enough petroleum. However, the petroleum is still so bad that it cannot be used for all motors. Extreme economy is to be observed in the use of fuel.

(45) There is a lack of fuel at enterprises in Aktyubinsk. The situation is held to be serious.

(46) In Uralsk only 17% of the quarterly plan for conversion of tractors to gas generator engines had been carried out as of the middle of November. Since Uralsk is not to receive "a single gram of oil" after 1 February 1943, special pressure is being applied to the conversion of tractors to gas generator engines.

(47) The Omsk NKRF office is to test a mixture of 75% automobile gasoline and 25% diesel fuel for the gasoline motors of the motor vehicle transport. The aim of this experiment is to economize on the use of scarce automobile gasoline.

(48) An oil expedition, probably searching for new oil deposits, is active at the mouth of the Enisej.

(49) According to a government decree, timber procurement is to be carried on by organs of the NKRF in the winter of 1942-43. As far as possible, kolkhozes are to arrange for vehicles and drivers. 1,313,000 cubic meters of timber are to be procured.

(50) The NKRF plant in Kujbyshev lacks coke. In addition, there is a shortage of sulphite, alkali and graphite.

(51) Oil shale is being mined in Kashpiry (south of Syzran).

(52) There is a shortage of firewood and pit-coal in Aktyubinsk.

(53) In Uralsk individual consumers have too little fuel. The mills are also suffering from a lack of firewood and can work only a few hours each day.

(54) Because of the lack of coke, a mixture of 30% coke and peat is being used for casting in Samuse (Far East).

(55) In Bobrovka (Far East) an order regarding the lack of coke cannot be carried out.

V. Traffic

(56) There is a transshipment base of the NKRF at Kanin Nos in Ust Korva.

(57) Zyastroj is probably the transshipment base for supplying Leningrad with food.

(58) There are difficulties in the evacuation of factories from Leningrad, since the railroad has sent some transports to the wrong places. Measures are to be taken to put the situation in order.

(59) The following have been designated for evacuation from Leningrad:  
Factory "Elektrik", Plant No. "609", Chemical Plant "Kh'm. Labr. 306". The evacuation of industrial enterprises is to be carried on energetically. A section of an editorial office is also going to be evacuated from Leningrad.

(60) Due to the freeze in Gorkij Rajon, it is impossible to bring river craft into their winter moorings. The craft, particularly wooden ones, are to undergo repairs again during the winter, insofar as is possible.

(61) Parts of the River Fleet were frozen in Molotov and Uralsk Oblasti before they reached their winter moorings. Measures are being taken to protect the craft from the spring thaw.

(62) The Volga Tanker Fleet is to be distributed among the moorings of the Middle Volga Steamship Agency during the winter.

(63) In Kujbyshev there is a serious shortage of housing facilities. NKRF personnel have to use tugs stationed there for the winter. There is also a serious lack of housing in Uralsk. Only Party members receive housing.

(64) There is a lack of cars in Gurev for shipping the macaroni urgently needed there. People have been moved from Gurev according to plan. At present (the end of November) grain and flour are being shipped to Gurev.

(65) There is a shortage of transportation facilities for shipping food to the workers of a construction project in Aktyubinsk.

(66) Tea shipments to Krasnovodsk were discontinued by the Caspian Fleet. There are 133 carloads of tea at the stations in Baku, Adzhikabul, and Udzhara. Since the Transcaucasus Railroad will not allot any more cars, tea factories are glutted with finished goods.

(67) In Batumi there is a shortage of cars for shipping oil products.

(68) On the basis of a government order, city transport facilities, especially trucks, in Kazakhstan are going to be requisitioned for grain shipments.

(69) Planned turnover in Ilisk (Middle Asia) has been fulfilled by only 50%.

VI. Miscellaneous

(70) In connection with the uncertain political situation already reported in Kazakhstan Oblast', a government decree has permitted sovkhoses, evacuated to Kazakhstan, to replace the kolkhozes located there. The latter will be broken up and their workers taken over by the sovkhoses.

(71) A state office in Kustanai Oblast' has been forbidden to barter any commodities in exchange for silk and other goods. Money must be used in the transaction.

(72) In Aktyubinsk, 23 mutual protection groups were formed by the "Vsevobuch" (pre-military training organization) as of 17 November. This indicates the inefficiency of the Vsevobuch, since approximately 80% of the total population should have been included in the mutual-protection system by this time.